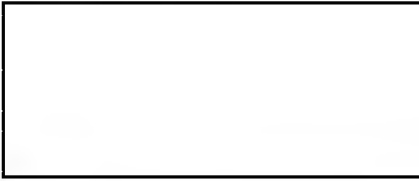


**TOP SECRET**

25X1



30 September 1961



Copy No. C 83

25X1

# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



25X1

State Dept. review completed

**TOP SECRET**

25X1

Approved For Release 2003/04/17 : CIA-RDP79T00975A006000030001-1

Approved For Release 2003/04/17 : CIA-RDP79T00975A006000030001-1

30 September 1961

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

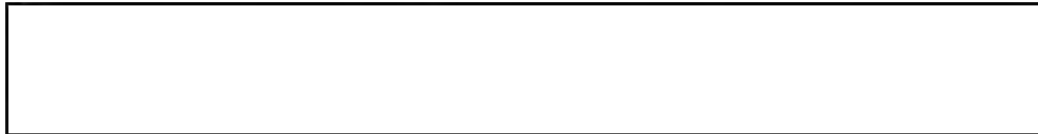
CONTENTS

25X1

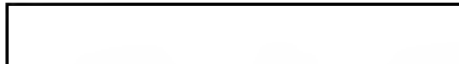


4. Angola: Portuguese apparently have failed to regain control of areas outside of towns in north. (Page ii)

25X1



25X1



25X1

Approved For Release 2003/04/17 : CIA-RDP79T00975A006000030001-1

Approved For Release 2003/04/17 : CIA-RDP79T00975A006000030001-1

25X1

25X1

Angola: According to the American Consulate in Luanda,  
Portuguese authorities are expected to announce soon that the

OK

30 Sept 61

DAILY BRIEF

ii

25X1

25X1

Approved For Release 2003/04/17 : CIA-RDP79T00975A006000030001-1

Approved For Release 2003/04/17 : CIA-RDP79T00975A006000030001-1

government's "limited military objectives" in northern Angola have been "substantially accomplished." The announcement probably will coincide with the beginning of the rainy season, which will end Portuguese offensive operations.

The Portuguese apparently have failed to regain control of the areas outside of towns, and their control of many roads is tenuous at best. They are therefore unlikely to be able to restore economic activity in the region; moreover, the rebels will probably be able to consolidate their hold on rural areas in preparation for further offensive action.

25X1

25X1

25X1

30 Sept 61

DAILY BRIEF

iii

25X1

**Next 3 Page(s) In Document Exempt**



Portuguese to Announce Limited Success in Angola Offensive

The objective of the Portuguese offensive in northern Angola was to eradicate major pockets of resistance in the interior and to close the Congo border. By reinforcing the border posts, Portugal seems to have reduced rebel movements from the Congo, and the Portuguese forces did destroy some rebel centers. Furthermore, the American Consulate in Luanda reports that all towns in the northern area have been reoccupied and all roads have been traveled at least once. The Portuguese apparently have fortified the major towns and have set up a network of airstrips by which the towns can be supplied during the rainy season, when overland movement will be almost impossible.

It is doubtful, however, whether the development of Portuguese strong points will offset the anticipated rebel consolidation in the countryside. Moreover, by burning plantations and attacking harvesting parties, the rebels have disrupted the production of coffee, a crop which accounts for half of Angola's earnings abroad and constitutes Portugal's main dollar earner. The fighting has driven the native population, which previously had done most of the coffee picking, into the bush or across the border into the Congo. Proposals that this labor be replaced by Portuguese "soldier-farmers" who would occupy a "buffer zone" between the rest of Angola and the Congo have so far not been implemented.

Although the long-term outlook for the Portuguese is unpromising, leaders of the Angolan Peoples' Union (UPA), the principal rebel organization, reportedly are extremely discouraged as a result of several difficulties confronting them. [ ]

25X1

25X1

25X1

[ ] UPA President Holden Roberto is under increasing pressure to collaborate with the Communist-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), which allegedly is also supported by the Gizenga group in the Leopoldville government. [ ]

25X1

25X1

[ ] Christophe Gbenye, the Congolese Government's Gizengist interior minister, has said he was willing to help the Angolans, but would not deal with a series of separate organizations. A merger of the two groups would greatly benefit the MPLA, which seems to have few adherents in Angola. [ ]

25X1

25X1

THE PRESIDENT

The Vice President

Executive Offices of the White House

Special Counsel to the President

Military Representative of the President

The Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

The Scientific Adviser to the President

The Director of the Budget

The Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization

The Director, National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Chairman, Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Director, International Cooperation Administration

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration

The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Under Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant to Secretary of Defense (Special Operations)

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

The Director, The Joint Staff

The Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

The Department of Justice

The Attorney General

The Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

The Atomic Energy Commission

The Chairman

The National Security Agency

The Director

The United States Information Agency

The Director

The National Indications Center

The Director

**TOP SECRET**

**TOP SECRET**